REMARKS

The following is intended as a full and complete response to the Office Action dated May 29, 2008, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on August 29, 2008. The Examiner rejects claims 1, 7-8, 9, and 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lutterschmidt (U.S. 6,356,947) in view of Matsumoto et al. (U.S. 6,343,333). The Examiner also rejects claims 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lutterschmidt and Matsumoto in further view of Pitot (U.S. 5,375,208).

Rejections under §103(a)

The Examiner rejects claims 1, 7-8, 9, and 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lutterschmidt (U.S. 6,356,947) in view of Matsumoto et al. (U.S. 6,343,333). This rejection is respectfully traversed. The references do not show, either individually or together, the execution of an application by dividing the tasks among multiple processors, as claimed. More specifically, the references do not show that a script is provided to a first processor before the beginning of execution of the application, with that processor parsing the script to provide the necessary resources for each of the tasks executed by the other processors in the system. The claims clearly recite that the dedicated processor receives the script including the execution sequence and list of resources before the single application is executed. Again, the references do not teach or suggest these limitations either.

Lutterschmidt, by contrast, teaches an entirely different system comprising a video on-demand system having a plurality of client nodes C1-C4, each capable of playing content being delivered. As taught at column 3, lines 38-45, different data sets with the same content are stored in parallel at different data server nodes SS1-SS4. Lutterschmidt then teaches at column 5, lines 49-60 that by means of status data stored in the storage unit SDC, a determination is made regarding which of the many data server nodes SS1-SS4 is to provide the desired content to the requesting client node C1-C4. Lutterschmidt further teaches at column 5, lines 40-43 that the assignment of nodes SS1-SS4 to requesting clients C1-C4 is dynamic "to the extent that it is a function of the current status of the data delivery system DPS."

These teachings of Lutterschmidt are contrary to the claims of the present application, which recite that a single application program to be executed on a plurality of nodes and that a script is provided to a single separate processor to manage the execution of the single application. The Examiner argues that the claimed first processor dedicated to parsing the script reads on the central server node AS of Lutterschmidt. However, Lutterschmidt, at column 4, lines 50-67, clearly teaches that the central server node AS is frequently and periodically updated from the control unit SP when any of the stored data sets are played at a client so that the request message and status data can be regularly exchanged over the communication network. Thus, the use of the single dedicated first processor receiving a complete advance script, as claimed herein, is not taught or even remotely suggested in the Lutterschmidt reference. Further, as discussed above, there is no teaching of the execution of a single application at multiple nodes, as also claimed. In short, a person of skill in the art dealing with the issue of optimizing the execution of a single application program across multiple processors, including proper resource allocation, would certainly not refer to a video on-demand program for any relevant teachings.

The Examiner also makes reference to Matsumoto as disclosing a script that contains the execution sequence of an application. However, Matsumoto does not describe the allocation of resources according to an executed script or the provision of a script to a dedicated processor in advance of the execution of the application on a set of other processors. The combination of Matsumoto and Lutterschmidt would at most result only in providing a script to a processor which is periodically updated. This does not result in a system which meets the limitations of the claims or provides the most efficient utilization of resources in the execution of the script, as claimed herein. For these reasons, the amended claims are patentable over these two references.

The Examiner also rejects claims 4 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lutterschmidt and Matsumoto in further view of Pitot (U.S. 5,375,208). This rejection is also respectfully traversed. The arguments made above are incorporated herein. Pitot only teaches that the resources provided to a set of processors include a memory and matrix configuration. These teachings do make up
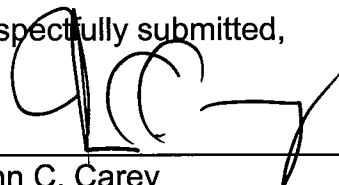
for the deficiencies of the other references set forth above. Therefore, the combination of these three references cannot render either claim 4 or claim 6 obvious.

In view of these clear distinctions, reconsideration and allowance of the claims is requested.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above remarks, Applicants believe that they have overcome all of the objections and rejections set forth in the Office Action mailed May 29, 2008 and that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions, please contact the Applicant's undersigned representative at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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